

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

* * *

ANTWION D. HANKINS,

Case No. 2:18-cv-02034-APG-DJA

Plaintiff,

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

V.

HYDRO CONDUIT, LLC,

Defendant.

13 This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff's failure to comply with multiple Court Orders.
14 On July 26, 2019, the Court granted the withdrawal of Plaintiff's counsel and ordered Plaintiff to
15 file a written notice stating whether he intends to represent himself by August 16, 2019 (ECF No.
16 29). He failed to do so.

17 Subsequently, the Court granted Plaintiff an extension of time to October 22, 2019 to file
18 a written notice stating whether he intends to represent himself. (ECF No. 35). In addition, the
19 Court granted Defendant's Motion to Compel on October 8, 2019, which Plaintiff failed to
20 oppose, and ordered him to respond to Defendant's written discovery requests and appear for his
21 properly noticed deposition by November 7, 2019. (ECF No. 35). Plaintiff failed to comply with
22 that Order.

23 In fact, Plaintiff filed a notice on October 22, 2019 that he has an attorney, which
24 prompted the Court to request that his counsel enter an appearance by November 4, 2019. (ECF
25 No. 38). When no such appearance was entered, the Court scheduled a hearing for November 7,
26 2019 and ordered Plaintiff to appear in person. (ECF No. 40). Plaintiff failed to attend the
27 November 7, 2019 hearing and the counsel who attended the hearing indicated that he had not
28 been retained and had communicated to Plaintiff that he did not accept the case. (ECF No. 42).

1 The Court then issued an order giving Plaintiff one more chance to file a written notice
2 indicating whether he intends to represent himself in this action by November 15, 2019 and again
3 ordering that he respond to Defendant's written discovery by November 15, 2019. (ECF No. 41).
4 In doing so, the Court warned Plaintiff "for a third time that unless and until he retains a new
5 attorney, he is responsible for all deadlines in this case." (ECF No. 41). Further, the Court stated,
6 **"Failure to notify the Court as to Hankins' representation may subject him to dispositive
sanctions, including a recommendation for dismissal of this action."** (ECF No. 41).

7
8 To date, Plaintiff has neither retained counsel nor notified the Court of his intent to
9 represent himself in this action. He has failed to appear for a hearing before the Court on
10 November 7, 2019. He has also failed to provide discovery responses to Defendant or appear for
11 his deposition despite being ordered to do so by two Court orders. Therefore, it appears that
12 Plaintiff has abandoned this case.

13 The broad, underlying purpose of the Federal Rules is to "secure the just, speedy, and
14 inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding." *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 1.* The rules
15 provide several mechanisms whereby courts can accomplish this goal through the use of sanctions
16 against a party that fails to comply with the Federal Rules or unnecessarily multiplies the
17 proceedings. Rule 16(f) specifically provides that "[o]n motion or on its own, the court may issue
18 any just orders, including those authorized by Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(vii), if a party or its attorney:
19 (A) fails to appear at a scheduling or pretrial conference; (B) is substantially unprepared to
20 participate—or does not participate in good faith—in the conference; or (C) fails to obey a
21 scheduling order or other pretrial order." Potential sanctions under Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(vii)
22 include dismissal. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A)(v).*

23 Dismissal for failure to obey a court order is a harsh penalty and should only be imposed
24 in extreme circumstances. *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987).
25 Courts weigh the following five factors when determining whether to dismiss a case for failing to
26 comply with a court order: "(1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the
27 court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy
28 favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions." *In*

1 *re Phynylpropanolamine Products Liability Litigation*, 460 F.3d at 1226 (internal citations and
2 quotations omitted). “These factors are not a series of conditions precedent before the judge can
3 do anything, but a way for the district judge to think about what to do.” *Id.* (citing *Valley Eng’rs*
4 *v. Elec. Eng’g Co.*, 158 F.3d 1051, 1057 (9th Cir. 1998)). Although preferred, it is not required
5 that the district court make explicit findings to show that it has considered these factors. *Id.* A
6 dismissal sanction will only be overturned if the reviewing court is left with “a definite and firm
7 conviction that it was clearly outside the acceptable range of sanctions.” *Id.* (internal citations
8 and quotations omitted).

9 **1. Expedited Resolution of Litigation**

10 “Orderly and expeditious resolution of disputes is of great importance to the rule of law.
11 By the same token, delay in reaching the merits, whether by way of settlement or adjudication, is
12 costly in money, memory, manageability, and confidence in the process.” *In re*
13 *Phynylpropanolamine Products Liability Litigation*, 460 F.3d at 1227. Here, Plaintiff has failed
14 to comply with Court Orders ECF No. 29, 35, 40, 41. The Court has been patient in order to
15 permit Plaintiff with every opportunity to proceed with discovery in this case. The failure to do
16 so is inconsistent with the Federal Rules directive to “secure a just, speedy, and inexpensive”
17 determination.

18 **2. Court’s Need to Manage Its Docket**

19 It has long been recognized that the court’s inherent power to control its docket includes
20 the ability to issue sanctions of dismissal where appropriate. *Thompson v. Housing Authority of*
21 *Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir 1986) (citation omitted). As the Supreme Court has
22 held, the sanction of dismissal “must be available to the district court in appropriate cases, not
23 merely to penalize those whose conduct may be deemed to warrant such a sanction, but to deter
24 those who might be tempted to such conduct in the absence of such a deterrent.” *National*
25 *Hockey League v. Metropolitan Hockey Club, Inc.*, 427 U.S. 639, 642 (1976). Plaintiff has been
26 given every opportunity to proceed in this matter, but he has failed to do so. The failure to
27 comply with the Court’s orders has made it impossible for this case to move forward and for the
28 Court to effectively manage its docket.

3. Risk of Prejudice to the Defendant

“A defendant suffers prejudice if the plaintiff’s actions impair the defendant’s ability to go to trial or threaten to interfere with the rightful decision of the case.” *Thoeren*, 913 F.2d at 1413. The failure to move this case forward by complying with the Court’s orders is prejudicial to the defendant in this action.

4. Public Policy

“[T]he public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits strongly counsels against dismissal.” *In re Phynylpropanolamine Products Liability Litigation*, 460 F.3d at 1228 (citation omitted). Nevertheless, “this factor lends little support to a party whose responsibility it is to move a case toward disposition on the merits but whose conduct impeded progress in that direction.” *Id.* Because a plaintiff is responsible moving a case forward, his conduct in causing delay and thwarting progress supports dismissal.

5. Less Drastic Sanctions

The Court must consider the adequacy of less drastic sanctions before imposing dismissal. *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 131 (citation omitted). Three questions facilitate this analysis: (1) are less drastic sanctions available and, if so, why would they be inadequate; (2) were alternative sanctions employed prior to ordering dismissal; and (3) was the party subject to dismissal warned of the possibility of dismissal. *Id.* at 132. Less drastic sanctions would not be effective in this case as Plaintiff has failed to comply with multiple Court orders and is refusing to participate in discovery. The Court has provided Plaintiff with every opportunity to avoid dismissal. Plaintiff was specifically warned that the failure to comply with the Court’s Order (ECF No. 41) would result in a recommendation that the case be dismissed. At this point, the undersigned can only surmise that Plaintiff has abandoned his claims and has no intention of moving forward.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's case be DISMISSED.

NOTICE

This report and recommendation is submitted to the United States district judge assigned to this case under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). A party who objects to this report and recommendation may file a written objection supported by points and authorities within fourteen days of being served

1 with this report and recommendation. Local Rule IB 3-2(a). Failure to file a timely objection
2 may waive the right to appeal the district court's order. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157
3 (9th Cir. 1991).

4 DATED: December 12, 2019

5
6
7 

8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

DANIEL J. ALBREGTS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE